

## SHOUTING IS OVER

## Joy Gives Way to Friendly Communication

## PRESIDENT'S REPLY

To Mr. Bryan's Message of Congratulations—There is no Longer Doubt That Nebraska Is Safely Republican Even to the Legislature. Kentucky the Only Doubtful State. Future Leadership of Bryan.

Washington, Nov. 9.—President McKinley today answered Mr. Bryan's message of congratulation in the following dispatch:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 9, 1900.  
"To Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.—I acknowledge with cordial thanks your message of congratulation and extend my good wishes.  
(Signed) "WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

## BEARDED IN HIS DEN.

National Board and Legislative Republican Ticket Is Won in Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 9.—Almost complete returns give McKinley a plurality in Nebraska of over 6,000. The republican state ticket is elected by 1,500 to 2,000. The republicans elect two congressmen.

The legislature will probably stand: Senate—16 republicans, 16 fusionists; House—51 republicans, 49 fusionists.

## A CONTEST IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.—Republican Chairman Combs today announced intention to contest the electoral vote of the state and to see that congressional contests are instituted by the defeated republicans in the Third, Ninth and Tenth districts.

## A MURDEROUS THREAT.

New York, Nov. 9.—Hanna, on being asked today about the rumor of his being a candidate for the presidency in 1904, said: "If I find the man who started that report I'll kill him. It is absurd."

## STILL STIFF NECKED

Richardson Resents an Attempt to Reform His Party.

New York, Nov. 9.—Among expressions by prominent democrats relative to the future of the party, as printed in the Journal-Advertiser today, is the following by Representative Richardson of Tennessee, leader of the minority in congress: "The democratic party can make no surrender of its principles for expediency's sake. Men who call themselves democrats, but who have been republicans in the two national campaigns will not be permitted to define the issues and shape the policies of the democratic party. I believe the present organization will control. Bryan is the natural leader of the people."

## NEEDS REGENERATING.

Mr. Cleveland's Opinion of the Present Democratic Party.

New York Nov. 9.—In response to a query by the World ex-President Cleveland writes: "I have heard nothing about a movement on foot for the regeneration of the democratic party, but hope steps will be taken in that direction."

WASHINGTON'S POPULAR VOTE.  
Seattle, Wash., Nov. 9.—Under the method of looking up the ballots for the official count in this state, the popular vote will not be known until Monday.

## LORD MAYOR'S DAY

The Induction of Alderman Green Into His High Office.

London, Nov. 9.—The populace of the metropolis, which seems never to get enough of popular celebrations during the last few months, turned out in force this morning to take part in the celebration of Lord Mayor's day. Although crowds of unusual proportions massed along Fleet street, on the Victoria Embankment and elsewhere along the route of the parade, the demonstrations were for the most part entirely orderly and the Metropolitan police that lined the route had little to do beyond keeping the throngs from breaking over the sidewalks into the roadway. The procession was exceedingly spectacular and contained a number of warlike and patriotic features that pleased the crowds immensely. The entire route was profusely decorated with Venetian masts, flags, banners and a liberal display of bunting. The detachments of volunteers were vociferously applauded. Other divisions included the city firemen, the foresters life-boatmen, keepers of Epping forest, the court of aldermen, the members of the civic societies and a large number of representative citizens.

The ceremonies at the law courts

at the court of appeals were identical with those which have marked the occasion for scores of years past. The lord mayor's carriage was drawn by eight white horses, with outriders in scarlet livery. It was occupied by Lord Mayor A. J. Newton, the outgoing official, and his successor, Alderman Frank Green. The route of the procession was from Guildhall to the law courts by way of Victoria street, St. Paul's churchyard, Ludgate Hill and Fleet street. At the law courts the new lord mayor, preceded by the recorder and attended by the retiring lord mayor, the sheriff and other officials in their robes of office, was received by the lord chancellor and the usual solemn courtesies were exchanged. From the law courts the pageant moved to the court of judges. The dignitaries then returned to their coaches and resumed the march to the city.

The new lord mayor is a native of Maidstone, Kent, and is a paper merchant. His wife, a daughter of Joseph Hayden, author of the "Dictionary of Dates," died last winter, so the duties of Lady Mayoress will be undertaken by Mr. Green's daughter, Miss Kathleen Hayden Green, who is a lady of great artistic and literary taste, being the author of a successful volume of verse and a contributor to various magazines and journals.

## END OF A STRIKE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 9.—Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers announce the settlement today of the strike at the Riverside iron works of the National Tube company, and the Bessemer Alabama plant of the Tennessee Iron, Steel & Railroad company. The resumption of the two plants will give employment to 8,000 men.

## KEIGER COMMENCED IT.

Virginia, Nov. 9.—In a dispute over a mining claim near Silver City this morning H. M. Clemens, foreman of the Virginia Water company, shot and killed Sam Keiger. Keiger commenced the shooting.

## WALES BIRTH DAY

Recalls the Fact That He Has Had a Long Wait.

London, Nov. 9.—In all history it has seldom fallen to the lot of man to stand waiting on the steps of a throne so many years as has Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. This fact probably occurred to many who today heard the bells ringing and saw the flags flying in celebration of the fifty-ninth birthday of the future king of England. One year more and the three-score mark will have been reached. Despite the fact that he has grand children who will be in their teens, it is difficult for most people to realize that the heir to the throne is becoming an old man in years. King Leopold of Belgium is but six years his senior and there is talk of his abdicating on account of his age.

In the telegrams of congratulation that poured into Marlborough house this morning nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, President Loubet of the French republic and the numerous ambassadors of Great Britain to foreign powers were represented. Congratulatory addresses were also received from the chief municipalities of England, Scotland, Wales and the loyal sections of Ireland.

## FOR ALL WE WERE WORTH

How Hanna Says the Republicans Made the Fight in Nebraska.

New York, Nov. 9.—Senator Hanna arrived here today. He said: "The people of this country were overwhelmingly in favor of sound money, law and order, and a continuation of that policy that stands for prosperity. Patriotism and loyalty to the flag were strong factors in this campaign and that, together with the aid of these generally termed sound money democrats or gold democrats, but whom I call American citizens, all combined to bring about this result. "Nebraska was the greatest victory of all. We made a hard fight in that state; we went for it for all we were worth and while we did our utmost and hoped for the best, we did not expect to carry it. We carried Kentucky and we propose to fight for it."

## THE COST OF THE NAVY.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The annual report of Paymaster General Kenney of the navy deals in large figures. He shows that last year he spent \$10,653,000 on account of the construction and purchase of ships; \$3,335,000 for repairs to ships; \$11,715,000 to keep ships in commission, including pay; \$1,589,000 for the marine corps, and \$55,983 for the naval militia.

## THE TRIAL OF ALVORD

A Clerk who Saw Him Changing Clearing House Slips.

New York, Nov. 9.—A further examination into the case of C. L. Alvord, Jr., former note teller of the First National bank, accused of embezzling \$500,000 of the bank's funds, was continued today before United States commissioner Shields. J. G. Garrison, a clerk in the note teller's department, furnished the only sensational testimony of the day.

He directly accused Alvord of changing the clearing house slip and swore that he saw him do so. He said that he worked in the same cage with Alvord and was about twenty-five feet from him.

## IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Result of the Election Will Make No Change

The Course Begun in Respect to China Will Be Pursued Until Peace Has Been Attained in the Orient.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Two of the three hours that the cabinet session lasted were occupied in the discussion of foreign affairs, necessitated in part by the fact that the president intends to exhaustively treat this subject in his forthcoming message to congress. Reference was made to expressions in portions of the European press that the United States policy regarding China would undergo a marked change immediately after election.

It is authoritatively announced that, after an exhaustive review of every step of the Chinese difficulty from its inception up to the present moment, delivered by Secretary Hay, the cabinet ratified every detail and moreover unanimously expressed its judgment that the policy so far pursued should be continued without change to its logical conclusion.

## THE PHOENIX BREWERY

Work on the Plant Will Be Begun Within Sixty Days.

A meeting of the directors of the Phoenix Brewing company, consisting of William Melzer, M. W. Kales, Leo Goldman, Joseph Thalheimer and Alex. Rheinwein, will be held today for organization. That a brewery will be established has been absolutely determined, but some of the details are yet to be arranged. Work will be begun upon the plant within sixty days. One of the unsettled details is the location of the plant. The only water in the valley which can be successfully used in the manufacture of beer is that of the Agua Fria. "The directors are now considering whether it will be better to pipe the water to Phoenix or build the plant convenient to the water. As soon as this question is gotten out of the way arrangements will begin to be made for the construction of the brewery. The water of the Salt River or that of the wells in this vicinity, all of which is known as "river water," has been found by frequent analysis to be wholly unfit for the manufacture of beer. It contains besides the alkali, of which everybody is aware, seventeen other chemical elements. It is not unhealthful as a beverage and it is not particularly inviting, but nobody drinks any more water than he wants, and everybody drinks as much. People drink water because it is wet and one kind of water is as wet as another. It is different in the matter of beer. It is drunk primarily to quench thirst and after that because of its taste. If the basic principle of water is bad the taste will be bad, and when thirst is quenched, drinking will cease and the brew will be as unpalatable as if the beer were stale. Chemists who make a specialty of analyzing water say that there is only one place in the United States where there is as good water for the manufacture of beer as that of the Agua Fria. That place is Rochester, N. Y. The importance of good water in the making of beer is shown in the fact generally observed, that there is only about four per cent of alcohol in beer. All the rest of the fluid is water, most of which is water used directly in the manufacture. The rest comes from the other components of the brew, barley, corn, etc.

The water question with respect to beer having been favorably settled, next comes the grain to be used in making the malt. The best is barley. No other is used in the famous brews of Germany and Austria. In the middle states of this country, at St. Louis and Milwaukee, corn, because it is cheaper, enters largely into the manufacture of beer. In this valley corn is wholly unavailable and the barley is as good as any grown anywhere in the world.

With these excellent materials of water and grain it is believed that with good processes better beer can be made here than anywhere else in the country—better than St. Louis and Milwaukee beers, and infinitely better than the best of the California brews. It is estimated that in the market accessible from Phoenix 200 carloads of beer are used annually. This does not take into account a market extended by the reputation of a superior quality of beer. The advantage to the local trade will be enormous. A vast sum of money is sent out of Phoenix to St. Louis, Milwaukee and San Francisco every year. A sum almost equally vast is paid in freight. All this is paid by people who drink beer and a comparatively small part of it stays in Phoenix, for there is a very close margin between the price of beer by the carload and the price by stein or glass or duck or growler.

The Phoenix Brewing company, of course, cannot make beer as cheap as the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company can, but it can make it much cheaper than the A. B. C. people can and lay it down in Phoenix or anywhere else in Arizona.

## WHEELER A CANDIDATE.

His Guarded Denial Not Accepted in Alabama.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 9.—It is an open secret in Alabama political circles that General Joseph Wheeler will be a candidate for the United States senate before the next general assembly of Alabama, to succeed Senator W. B. Pettus, whose term expires in 1902. General Wheeler's guarded denial of his purpose to antagonize Senator Pettus has convinced the people of Alabama that he will ultimately be a candidate, since it is very well understood that Senator Pettus will not stand for re-election. The venerable statesman has decided to retire, and General Wheeler is well aware of this, having received assurances from authentic sources.

A STORM ON THE LAKES.  
Chicago, Nov. 9.—A heavy storm has been raging on the great lakes. Several schooners have been wrecked, but so far no loss of life is reported. A fine snow is falling over the entire region as far east as New York.

## FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Nov. 9.—By the explosion of gas in the Buck Mountain colliery James Griffith was killed, five others probably fatally injured, and thirty more or less hurt.

## THE HOLDING OF HARRIS

The Grand Jury Will Take Up His and Mrs. Binford's Case Today.

The preliminary hearing of E. M. Harris, who was arrested with Mrs. C. M. Binford nearly two weeks ago for adultery, took place before United States Commissioner Crenshaw yesterday morning. Judge C. C. McComas, assistant district attorney of Los Angeles, and his wife, parents of Mrs. Binford, arrived from Los Angeles yesterday morning. Judge McComas did not appear in court. Mrs. McComas was present and sat beside her daughter. Mrs. Binford's husband occupied a seat on the other side. All three were naturally much perturbed. Tears now and then rose to Mrs. Binford's eyes. Harris, who had the most at stake, sat complacently reading a newspaper through the proceedings and appeared unmoved. There was not a spectator who seemed to take so little interest in the hearing.

The testimony was brief, but considering the kind was long enough. In the very nature of things it could not be given publication. The principal witness was a Mrs. Miller, a chambermaid at the Hotel Adams, Deputy United States Marshal Porter, who made the arrest, and Captain H. McDonald, who accompanied him on his sudden entrance into the room occupied by Harris and Mrs. Binford, testified concerning the free and easy conditions they had observed on that occasion.

The government introduced no evidence directly in proof of the offense charged, only enough to warrant the holding of the defendant. Assistant United States Attorney Bennett made no argument and Judge Baker, who appeared for Harris and Mrs. Binford, a very short one. Harris was held to the United States grand jury, which was convened yesterday. The ball, which he had given for his appearance at the examination, was unchanged. Mrs. Binford was held last Monday, having waived examination. Their cases will no doubt be taken up today.

Harris has made an interesting statement. He says he is not a hypnotist or magnetic healer, as he has been described, but is the author of a system of healing without the use of medicine, known as the Harris treatment. It is a sort of a massage treatment which in itself is somewhat efficacious and is usually rendered more so by the faith of the patient. He is equipped with numerous testimonials to his usefulness in this world as an alleviator of pain and misery, and Mrs. Binford is the living example of the worthiness of the Harris treatment. When she first called on him she weighed ninety-five pounds. In the course of two or three months she tipped the beam at 125. But for the unfortunate collision with the Edmunds act she might some time have rivalled the fat woman of Ringling's circus.

Harris says that Mrs. Binford was the aggressor in this affair. He was engaged in the lucrative practice of his profession and was leading a quiet and civil life, enjoyed the respect of everybody except the allopathic and homeopathic physicians and was happy in the companionship of his wife. Mrs. Binford's applications for treatment were more frequent than the state of her health actually required and he finally got to taking her out to suppers and places of amusement. Their association at last began to be talked about and he told her that they would have to be less ostentatious. He recommended that she should not come to his office so often. Her visits, instead, were more frequent and one day she told him she loved him. He turned the matter over in his mind and decided that he loved her. Then the elopement ensued, then the arrest, and then all the rest.

Harris says that since he had gone so far on the downward road he is glad that he has been pulled up so suddenly. In the first place it has even proved to him that Mrs. Binford is not a good stand-by. The first chance she got she threw him down. She has threatened to sue him for hypnotizing her and she let all her old affection for her husband revive.

Harris says his sin and his punishment has made him fully appreciative of his wife, who, he now believes, is the sweetest and best little woman in the world. He would not run away from her again with the most seductive siren that the devil ever sent abroad to entrap men's souls. He is going back to Los Angeles, resume his business and live down the past two weeks. He believes he is a nobler and better man for what has happened to him since he and Mrs. Binford met. Thus it falls out again "that it is sometimes a consolation to believe that our mistakes, and perhaps even our sins, are permitted to be instruments of our education for immortality."

## THE HANGING OF FUNK

## On the Same Night, a Bridegroom and a Murderer

He Killed His Prospective Wife's Father While She Supposed His Errand Was to Gain His Consent. A Chase Around the World.

Washington, Nov. 9.—One of the most noted criminal cases with which the district authorities have ever had to deal was ended today by the execution of Frank Funk in the district jail. On June 13, 1898, Funk killed William H. Brooks, a wealthy farmer living near Washington, cutting his head completely off with an ax, and almost killed Mrs. Brooks, who interfered. He got \$1,000 from a trunk and on the same night married Brooks' only daughter, who was innocent of any knowledge of the awful crime.

She had waited outside while he entered the house, ostensibly to get consent. Before daybreak Funk, the newly wedded husband, was compelled to fly. The chase extended entirely around the world, a distance of 25,000 miles being covered before Funk was captured in Columbia, Mo., August 15, 1899, by Detective James Weeden of this city. Several times during the long chase Funk was captured, but always managed to escape until he was placed in chains at Columbia. His trial resulted in a speedy conviction despite the efforts of his parents residing in Pittsburg, to save him from the gallows.

Three times the day was set for his execution, but each time his attorneys succeeded in getting a stay. The last move of the counsel for the prisoner was to make application before the United States supreme court for a writ of certiorari, based on the ground that when the verdict was rendered one of the jurors was over the age fixed by statute—65 years. The application was refused by the supreme court and an appeal for clemency to the president was equally futile. At the time of his conviction Funk was but 26 years old. Despite his youth, however, evidence was brought out during the trial, showing that he had served several terms in prison and that he had a record as a thief, forger, bigamist and army deserter.

## ORGANIZATION WORK

Phoenix Cowboy and Indian Carnival and Street Fair.

The carnival will be a success. That much may be confidently said from the fact that it has been fully determined to have a carnival, the date is fixed and the organization partially effected, and when Phoenix goes into such an enterprise she goes in to make it a hummer. At Thursday night's meeting of the Carnival association it was decided to change the date from December 4 to December 10, which is the latest possible date without interference with holiday trade and festivities, and the El Paso carnival in January. The legislative business in Phoenix therefore precludes the possibility of success for such an enterprise in the early months of next year.

It was also decided to adopt the same name and probably the same colors as at the preceding festival, and the executive committee was instructed to tender to R. Allen Lewis the director-generalship of the carnival.

Another meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Lewis, where a very good attendance, Mr. L. W. Buckley, who has been previously mentioned as a professional promoter of such enterprises, was present and upon request he outlined his ideas of what a successful carnival should be and how it should be handled to obtain the best results. He believed the street fair feature of the modern carnival should be made a leading feature and recounted his experience with exhibitions of this kind on the coast, in all the larger cities from Sacramento to Riverside. In some instances the carnivals or street fairs had been made self supporting and in one or two a profit was made, while in none of them was the deficit which had to be stood by the business men but a few hundred dollars, except in Sacramento, where the inclement weather prevented a large attendance and even in Sacramento it was considered so much of a success that a large part of the space for the next festival has been already contracted for by the business men.

In brief, Mr. Buckley's plan is for the carnival association, with the privilege of the city council to preempt say the street and sell the space at a dollar per running foot, or less price if decided upon, to exhibitors, giving the business houses across the walk first choice of space. After they have made their contracts any remaining space may be sold to others. Here the booths may be erected and the dealer can make his sales and do his advertising right at his own door.

He also proposes that some street or place adjacent to the business center be set apart for a midway, and he feels sure that many attractions can be secured, the concessions and percentages of which will prove a good source of revenue.

A throne should also be erected for the coronation of carnival royalty and a big grand stand facing it and from which also parades and principal features can be seen. This would be a source of revenue, while the public who preferred to witness all festivities free could do so by standing.

It is also proposed that the cowboy

and Indian features be not overlooked and that three alternate days be devoted to sports of that nature. A woman's department is to be a feature and many novelties such as a baby carriage parade, baby show, etc., should be introduced.

Financially, Mr. Buckley says, it is unnecessary for a committee to go around and get a big subscription list to defray all expenses. He suggests that a guarantee fund of perhaps \$5,000 be subscribed and that business men erecting booths deduct from their subscription the price of the space they occupy. This will cut down the outlay considerably and he is sure the balance in the treasury will pay all expenses should there be a deficit. He believes a carnival and street fair can be run to practically pay its own way. It is a business proposition as well as an advertisement.

After his remarks Mr. Lewis accepted the director-generalship, with the understanding that Mr. Buckley and a good secretary would be employed to help him, as he will of necessity be absent a couple of weeks between now and December 10.

Jack Gibson was placed in charge of the cowboy sports, a place he proved capable of filling at last carnival. Col. S. M. McCowan is chairman of the executive committee, and the other members are J. C. Adams, George H. N. Luhrs, Dave Goldberg, S. P. Clark and Gus H. Hirschfeld.

Mr. Buckley was not sure of his ability to accept the offer of the association, as he is employed to direct the El Paso fair January 21. However, he received a favorable answer from the last night and is now ready to go to work. As the time is short he proposes to do his utmost in advertising the carnival and hopes to find entrance to the columns of eastern magazines and illustrated papers that the work may be of a lasting benefit to the town.

The executive committee will meet at 10 o'clock this morning and before night it is believed the guarantee fund will be subscribed for at least a good part of it. The woman's department will be organized early next week.

J. W. Benham will leave for Los Angeles in a day or two and will present an invitation to the chamber of commerce. Printed matter and other advertising will be gotten out at once.

## KEEP GROWING WORSE

Returns Filtering in From the Country and Territory.

One precinct remains to be officially heard from in this county, New River, which it has been learned unofficially, cast two votes, both democratic. Upon these two democrats devolved the duties of judge and inspector, poll and ballot clerks. They had everything their own way, yet it does not appear that they stuffed the ballot box or in any other way violated the election laws.

Reliable figures were received from Agua Caliente which gave the democratic head a majority of thirteen, and this average majority was sustained throughout the legislative and county ticket. From these unofficial returns, which an official count may slightly, but not essentially change, Smith has a majority in the county of nineteen and the successful republican candidates have been elected by the following majorities: Fowler, for the assembly, 238; Edwards, district attorney, 61; Barnett, assessor, 65.

Exact returns have been received from only two counties in the territory, Apache and Yavapai, the first of which gives Governor Murphy a majority of ninety-seven and the latter 452. From partial returns and estimates Secretary Trotter of the democratic committee makes up the following estimate: Smith—Cochise, 140; Graham, 230; Gila, 261; Maricopa, 19; Mohave, 234; Pima, 194; Pinal, 175; Santa Cruz, 35; Yuma, 219; total, 1,657.

Murphy—Apache, 37; Navajo, 10; Coconino, 79; Yavapai, 482; total, 639; Smith's majority, 98.

Riordan is said to be elected to the council from Coconino, giving the republicans three members. The others are Perkins of Apache, and Warner of Cochise.

## A MINE ON FIRE

A Conflagration in Shasta's Great Wealth Producer.

Redding, Cal., Nov. 9.—The great Iron Mountain mine, Shasta's greatest wealth producer, is on fire and it is believed that the ore is burning. The fire, which is thought to have been caused by chemical action, started in the Peck tunnel, where it is still confined. About 1 o'clock this afternoon the men in that direction found themselves surrounded by smoke and gases and hurriedly made their escape. The management was apprised of the situation and had the men secure as many tools as possible. Then the drift was tightly closed to shut off any draught which might fan the smoldering mass of rock into greater fury.

Since the recent strike in this mine the resumption of work has been gradual and there were but one hundred men employed in the Peck tunnel. These have been laid off, but work is still in progress in the Fielding, Cooper and other tunnels. It is believed that the fire can be confined to the Peck tunnel. It is an upper level in the property, and as the whole mountain is cracked and scamed, the gases and smoke, it is believed, will work upward and out to the surface.

## AUSTRALIA'S INAUGURATION

Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 9.—The American and Norwegian residents here have requested their consuls to ask the home governments to send warships to take part in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the commonwealth of Australia on January 1, 1901.

## EYES ON THE EAST

## Chinese Affairs Leading Issue in Germany

## A WINTER CAMPAIGN

The Opinion Is Held in High Military Circles That Prince Tuan Is Reorganizing the Chinese Forces For Aggressive Measures—Count Von Waldersee Is En Rapport With the Russians.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The Chinese question continues to overshadow everything else here. The Tageblatt today printed a special dispatch, dated November 4, saying:

"A detachment of the Second German infantry regiment, under Major von Forster, has fought a victorious engagement against a vastly superior Chinese force of regulars in a mountain pass near the Chinese wall, not far from Tsi Tsing Kuan. Five guns were taken by assault, and the German flag was hoisted. Major von Forster was wounded, seven other Germans were wounded or killed, and the Chinese lost fifty dead."

Confidence is expressed in the press, now that regular telegraph connection has been established with Peking, that news from the Chinese seats of action, especially about German achievements, will come plentifully. The opinion is generally held that the military operations are by no means over, but that the Chinese troops have thus far lacked organization and a plan of campaign, and it is surmised that Prince Tuan, whom the Chinese report as having fled, is really quietly reorganizing the Chinese forces for a winter campaign. This opinion is held here, even in high military circles.

The statement in the British press that the Russians do not show Field Marshal Count von Waldersee proper attention and obedience are not trusted here. In fact, von Waldersee's official reports these contradict these statements. He cables that the reception which the Russians accorded him everywhere was highly satisfactory and enthusiastic, and he has expressed in a cablegram to the czar the highest appreciation of the Russian troops. Von Waldersee has also expressed formally his thanks therefor to the Russian commander, General Linewitch.

Authoritatively, the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Germany does not intend to send any more troops to China unless unforeseen circumstances arise. A sensation was created throughout Germany by this week's debates and action in the Wurtemberg legislature anent the measure of independence to be accorded to the Wurtemberg army. The chamber of deputies, by an almost unanimous vote, declared it was the desire of the Wurtemberg people that the Wurtemberg army corps be commanded high and low by Wurtembergers and not by Prussians, and that the monies saved in maintaining the army corps flow into the Wurtemberg treasury exclusively.

The Wurtemberg premier, Baron von Mittnacht, and other members of the Wurtemberg cabinet, in the main, were not opposed to this attitude of the legislature, which the Berlin press interprets as ready anti-nationalistic and as showing a strong anti-Prussian sentiment.

Regarding the statements made that Count von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, does not oppose the recall of the Jesuits to Germany, it is learned that this is untrue and that Count von Buelow, no more than Prince Hohenzollern, would go counter to the emperor's firm will in this matter, his majesty opposing the recall.

The emperor, during the coming week, will again appear in Berlin for the swearing in of the recruits of the guard corps.

The work of systematically beautifying the surroundings of Berlin castle has now begun.

## ALLIES DISAGREE

French Protest Against the Attack on Pao Ting Fu.

Rome Nov. 9.—The Tribune's correspondent cables under date of November 4: "The French commander protested against the Italians and Germans attacking the Chinese near Pao Ting Fu, asserting that the Chinese there were under French protection. "A French zouave killed an Italian soldier by mistake and the Italian troops were greatly excited, but the officers succeeded in calming them."

## FIRE AT NOTRE DAME

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 9.—A fire which started about 3 o'clock this morning in the gymnasium of the University of Notre Dame destroyed that structure.

The building was of steel and brick and one of the largest college gymnasiums in the world.

It was large enough to permit football and basketball practice, had a track and baths, and was in every way perfectly equipped. While the flames were still raging the university trustees held a consultation and voted to replace the structure by another gymnasium.